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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870. NO. 305.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

PRUSSIANS ASSAULT MONTMEDY.

THEY ARE REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSS.

HALF OF THE TOWN DESTROYED.

THE ADVANCE ON PARIS.

Arrival of the Prussians at Soissons.

HEART-RENDING SCENES AT SEDAN

The Feeling in Paris Towards Napoleon.

The Empress Indignant at the Emperor.

SHE ACCUSES HIM OF COWARDICE.

He Filched from the Treasury to Keep Up His Civil Establishment, and Made War to Conceal the Fact.

The Republic Inherits the War and its Penalties.

A Congress of European Powers Proposed.

THE NEUTRALITY OF RUSSIA.

The Feeling as to German Unity.

THE CZAR PREPARED FOR WAR.

A Circular from Jules Favre.

THE POLICY OF FRANCE IS PEACE,

But Not a Foot of Soil or a Stone of a Fortress will be Given Up.

REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK AT FLORENCE.

No Efforts for Mediation Yet Made.

ENGLAND'S APPEAL TO PRUSSIA FOR PEACE.

The Bads—French Territory to be Held Inviolate, France to Pay Germany the Expenses of the War, Disarmament of France and Destruction of all Fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine.

BELGIUM.

Assault on Montmedy—Prussians Repulsed with Heavy Loss—Half the Town Burned.

LUXEMBOURG, September 7.—A terrific assault has been made on Montmedy. The besiegers opened a heavy artillery fire upon the city and shelled the works with shot and shell. The garrison successfully resisted the attack and repulsed the Prussians totally. The havoc among the assailants was dreadful. The Prussians have withdrawn from the neighborhood, and the French still hold Montmedy. The Prussian artillery proved fierce and effective; their shells set fire to the houses in the city. Half of Montmedy was destroyed by the conflagration, which caused great distress among the inhabitants. The fire has been extinguished.

The bombardment ceased after the retirement of the German army.

No Efforts for Mediation.

BRUSSELS, September 7, 3 P. M.—The neutral powers are unadvised of any efforts for mediation, notwithstanding the report that England has made entreaties to that effect.

Call for Italian Reserves Revoked.

FLORENCE, September 7.—In consequence of the French evacuation of Rome, Italy revokes the call for the third class of reserves.

The Empress Eugenie.

BRUSSELS, September 7.—The *Independance e Belge* says the Empress Eugenie is the guest of the Hoogven family, at the chateau Meysse, near Brussels.

FRANCE.

The Policy of France is Peace—Not a Foot of Soil or a Stone of a Fortress Will be Given Up.

PARIS, September 7.—A circular has just been issued by Jules Favre, which contains the following points: The policy of France is peace, leaving Germany master of her own destinies. The King of Prussia had said he made war against the dynasty and not against France, yet the dynasty is gone and France free, yet is this impious war continued. Will the King take this responsibility before the world and before history. France yields not one foot of soil, not a stone of a fortress. A shameless peace means the extermination of our cause and that of Europe. We are undismayed. The army is resolute and well provided. Three hundred thousand combatants can hold Paris to the last; they can hold the city for three months and conquer. If crushed, France will arise and avenge it. Let Europe know that the ministry have no other aim or ambition than peace, but war proving inevitable, we will continue to struggle, confident of the triumph of justice.

War Items from Paris.

PARIS, September 7.—The bombardment of Montmedy caused yesterday. It is believed the besieging force of Prussians has withdrawn.

General Vanoy, with his forces, arrived at Paris by railroad at four yesterday afternoon. His division consisted of eleven trains of cavalry, thirteen trains of artillery, and fourteen trains of infantry. The rolling stock of the Northern and other railroads will be dispatched immediately to the eastward to bring back other troops.

At eight last evening the Prefect of Laon telegraphed to the Government that no force of the enemy had appeared there.

PARIS, September 7.—Reports having been circulated that the municipal guard was averse to defending the city, the officers and men have published a statement to the effect that they will fight to the last. The Monitor says orders are being given to barricade the streets, to render any assaults of the enemy more difficult.

One of the papers says the King of Prussia has already announced here that he will require leading capitalists to guarantee a sum of 3,000,000,000 francs. Among the names cited are Rothschilds, Rouland, Galliers, and other bankers and presidents of great railway and other companies of France. The city is very quiet.

The heads of the Prussian columns halt apparently at Laon and Epernay.

The officers of the Garde Mobile are resigning.

The corps of General Vinoy, which arrived yesterday, are mutinous. They said a forced march was useless, in view of the treason at Sedan.

The Remnant of the French Army Arrives at Paris.

PARIS, September 7.—Gen. Vinoy, in command of the remnant of the French forces in the field, whose retreat before the advancing column of the Prussians has already been announced, reached here yesterday evening by the Northern Railway, with thirteen trains of artillery, fifteen of cavalry, and fourteen of infantry, and was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of the citizens, and was at once assigned to an important command in the defense of Paris.

Paris Safe.

General Trochu reiterates his statement that Paris is safe. The adjoining departments are organizing. No Prussians have reached Laon, as reported. Trains are arriving hourly with artillery, cavalry and infantry from the front. The rolling stock of the eastern roads is now mostly concentrated here, or sent west to Havre or elsewhere.

Sedan a Scene of Wild Confusion.

PARIS, September 7.—Sedan is a wild scene of confusion, which you can imagine. The narrow streets are deep in mud, for we have had a heavy rain to-day. The soldiers are half drunk with stores of liquors, houses are half burned, and dead bodies are lying everywhere. There are thousands of wounded men to be cared for. MacMahon was severely injured at the beginning of the battle. The loss among the French in superior officers has been something dreadful. Nearly all of the wounded who were collected at Sedan have been sent under capitulation to neighboring towns and farms.

On to Paris!

You ask what is to be our next move. I answer, to Paris. So say the men, so says the whole voice of public opinion, and public opinion in the German army. To Paris, unless the French will yield up Strasburg and Metz, and pay the war expenses. Count Bismarck would be content with less, but the German people insist on hard terms, and the German people must be obeyed. To Paris, is the battery, and with their accustomed energy, muddy travel, the stalwart legions of King William are off and away on the road to the French Capital.

Lord Lyons Interviews Jules Favre.

Lord Lyons had a long interview with M. Favre yesterday. The import is unknown.

Prussian Advance Confirmed.

The Prussian advance is confirmed. The French are withdrawing toward the capital. The greater portion of Vinoy's corps has reached Paris.

MacMahon's Army.

Twelve hundred of MacMahon's army are reported at Mezieres, and twenty thousand between Vouziers and La Chene Populier.

Awaiting a Response from the United States.

PARIS, September 7.—Jules Favre is awaiting a response to his telegram recently to the United States Government. It is thought the reply will have a great effect throughout the country.

The French Destroy Railroad Tunnels.

The French engineers are destroying the tunnels on railroad lines running east of Paris.

Prussian Advance Near Soissons.

The Prussian advance is said to be near Soissons, marching rapidly towards Paris. This news has been confirmed by later dispatches.

Orleans Princes to be Arrested.

The report is confirmed that the Orleans Princes are on their way to Paris. It is rumored that the Regency Ministry are determined to arrest them on their arrival.

The March of the Germans.

The enemy continue their onward march toward this city, accompanied with a train of heavy artillery and ammunition for a siege.

The Ministers Give Way to Trochu.

A rumor is in circulation that in the difficulty between General Trochu and the Ministers, the latter gave way, and harmony is once more restored in the Republican Council. The difference arose on the question of arming all classes of the population. Trochu stood firm in his opposition to the arming of the people, contending that the proposition was premature and impolitic. In the face of the grand crisis the Ministers gave way, with, it is said, the reservation that at a more opportune moment the subject should be more fully discussed and acted upon.

Address of General Wimpffen.

Following is the address of General Wimpffen, to whom the command of the army at Sedan was assigned on the wounding of Marshal MacMahon. It is addressed to the soldiers at Sedan, and dated September 31. It is as follows:

SOLDIERS—On Thursday you fought against a force greatly superior in numbers from daybreak until dark. You resisted the enemy bravely. When you had fired your last cartridge, were worn out with fighting, and not being able to respond to the call of your officers, in an attempt to rejoin Marshal Bazaine by the road to Montmedy, you were forced to retreat on Sedan in this desperate effort; but two thousand men could be sent together, and your General deemed an attempt at safety impossible and useless. Your General found, with deep regret, when the army was reunited within the walls of the town, that it had supplies of neither food or ammunition, and could not hope to find a place nor defend it. Means of existence being alike wanting for the population, I was, therefore, reduced to the sad alternative of treating with the enemy for the surrender of the army and the place with all its stores. I have, however, to the Prussian headquarters with full power from the Emperor to treat, but could not at first bring myself to accept the conditions imposed by the enemy. After a long struggle, overcome by bombardment to which we could not reply, I decided to make a fresh attempt toget honorable terms. I have obtained conditions by which we are saved much of the painful, insulting formalities which the usages of war generally impose. Under the circumstances in which we find ourselves, it is my mission for us officers and soldiers to accept with resignation the consequences of this surrender. We have at least the consolation of knowing that a useless massacre has been avoided, and that we have only under circumstances against which no army could fight—want of food and ammunition. Now, soldiers, in conclusion, let me say that you are still able to render me the last services to your country without being needlessly slaughtered.

(Signed,) DE WIMPFFEN,
General Commanding in Chief.

The New Republican Government Looking to the United States for Moral Aid —Suppression of Attack on Paris.

Special to the Tribune.

PARIS, September 7.—I resume my narrative of the incidents of the revolution from Sunday. The members of the Corps Legislatif were returning to appoint a committee to consider the three proposals submitted by Palikao, Thiers and Favre. A company of National Guards, having charge of the gates, stood in defiance as the deputies pass. Some few of the nationals mount the steps of the palace, and signalize to their comrades. From the Pont la de Concorde presently they rush forward, followed by the crowd of all classes, shouting "*Vive la Republique.*" Once inside the palace gates the people spread themselves over the building, except in the hall where sittings are held. The hall of pas perdus is closed. The next hall is occupied by troops who fraternize with the people. Jules Favre addressed the crowd, who demand the withdrawal of the troops. Palikao appeared and promised that the troops should be removed. President Schneider, led by two officers, crosses the court yard, pale, haggard and with tears in his eyes. He disappears into a hall where the sittings are held. Gambetta recommends calmness, and says a majority must prevail in the end. Jules Favre in one of the galleries some body begins a speech; then enter a few deputies of the Right, but suddenly, as if panic stricken, they retreat. Schneider now appears, he attempts to speak, grows foggy, gets unnerved, puts on his hat and leaves the chair. At this moment a small side door under the galleries opens, and some thirty persons push through, a national guard causes them to withdraw and closes the door, locking it.

In the tribunes shouts everybody speaking at once. Another set of citizens forces its way in and the President's cry of order is drowned by shouts of "*Vive La Republique,*" Palikao endeavored to obtain a hearing, and falling puts on his hat and quits the Chamber. The President tries unsuccessfully to pacify the tumult, two deputies going to him and the three very violently gesticulating. The deputies of the Left address the people, striving to quell the disturbance, Gambetta and other Republican leaders leave and go in procession down the quay de La Concorde, followed by the crowd. Meanwhile, outside, men climb up to the statue of Law over the portals and destroy the eagles which adorn the baton on the hand of the statue, then it is thrown down by a pistemeal, the head first and then the arms. Gambetta and the procession proceeded down the quay. At the Tuileries the soldiers applaud and shout with the crowd. Gen. Lebrenant Colonel cries "*Vive la Republique,*" The column stops and fraternizes. The Turcos and Spahis at the barracks of the quay D'Orsay wave their caps. The gates of the Legislative of the Tuileries is hauled down. In front of the Prefecture there are cries of "Down with Pietri. The Prefecture is closely shut.

Arriving in front of Hotel de Ville, the crowd forces its way in. Jules Favre and Jules Ferry go to the far end of the great hall. Two Mobiles with drawn swords clamber up the entrance to the hall seat themselves astride of the lamp of the nymph. Gambetta, Cremieux and Keratry press in and take up places by Favre. Then follow Pelletan, Etienne, Arago, Glais, Schoelcher and Jules Simon. Gambetta, Cremieux and Keratry seat themselves at the Major's table. Amongst tumults Gambetta declares the Empire to be fallen, and that he is appointed Mayor of Paris. The people shout approval; the bureau is constituted, Keratry is appointed Prefect of Police, Etienne Minister of War, and peace they must not be rejected. The difficulty, however, is to find a statesman who will incur the odium of urging a peace. It has been suggested that an anonymous ministry of nobodies should be found who would make a treaty and then disappear.

Napoleon's Cowardice and Lack of Dignity.

I was told this morning by a gentleman attached to the Court that the Empress is indignant with the Emperor and says that he is a coward and never should have been taken alive. My friend tells me that as far as known at the Tuileries, he was received with an absolute want of dignity, that he recommended Gen. Wimpffen to surrender and that he himself appeared to be so afraid of his own troops avenging the disasters and blunders that he seemed to have but one thought, to get safe away within the Prussian lines.

Napoleon Robbed the Treasury to Keep Up His Establishment—War Made to Conceal the Fact.

A story is current in Paris which would account for the difference between the paper and the effective force of the army, and which, to a certain extent, explains why the Emperor pushed into war, although he knew that he was unprepared for it. Of late years his civil list has not been large enough to provide for the lavish expenses of his court, *largesse* to his adherents and secret service, many of which were required to keep up the line of Imperialism among his subjects. About two million pounds sterling were therefore yearly taken from the ministry of war and handed over to him. Larceny was concealed by stores figuring in the accounts which never had been bought, and looting money which was paid into the military treasury by those who were drawn for conscription to enable the Government to buy substitutes. Regiments fully two thousand strong had only an effective force of fifteen hundred men. Money paid for substitutes and the supposed yearly coat of substitutes were appropriated to the civil list.

When the Emperor was obliged a few months ago to cry for parliamentary government, he knew that the next legislative assembly would contain so many constitutionalists that even if there were still an Imperial majority scandalous fraud would be brought to light. His only change, therefore, was to wage a war. A successful campaign gained, might put off parliamentary government, as if that were impossible that the falling off in men and stores might be ascribed to the war, Marshal Le Boeuf and the personal adherents of the Emperor were in the secret, and they felt that they must sink or survive with their master, and that for themselves, as well as for him, the only chance of indemnity was in victory, but when the Chief robs, the subordinate will rob. The Emperor and his Minister of War found that they could not well count on men and stores which they imagined they possessed. Food and ammunition were found to be wanting for the movement across the frontier, hence the delay of the attack and the subsequent disasters.

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Feeling in Paris Toward Napoleon.

Special to the Tribune.

LONDON, September 7.—A *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs: From the aspect of Paris, one would suppose that the news of a great victory had been received. Such perfect unanimity I never witnessed. There is a holiday spirit; men are walking about with their wives and children, in holiday dress; the National Guards are marching home along the Boulevards, as though they had come from a review, and people at windows and sidewalks are lined with people cheering them. It is felt by all that the surrender of the chief of the state must be repudiated by a nation that had abdicated, and that the dishonor falls consequently on the man, and not on France. I hear that last night the general opinion among politicians was that if Prussia will not grant peace, peace they must not be rejected. The difficulty, however, is to find a statesman who will incur the odium of urging a peace. It has been suggested that an anonymous ministry of nobodies should be found who would make a treaty and then disappear.

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Feeling in Paris Toward Napoleon.

Special to the Tribune.

LONDON, September 7.—A *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs: From the aspect of Paris, one would suppose that the news of a great victory had been received. Such perfect unanimity I never witnessed. There is a holiday spirit; men are walking about with their wives and children, in holiday dress; the National Guards are marching home along the Boulevards, as though they had come from a review, and people at windows and sidewalks are lined with people cheering them. It is felt by all that the surrender of the chief of the state must be repudiated by a nation that had abdicated, and that the dishonor falls consequently on the man, and not on France. I hear that last night the general opinion among politicians was that if Prussia will not grant peace, peace they must not be rejected. The difficulty, however, is to find a statesman who will incur the odium of urging a peace. It has been suggested that an anonymous ministry of nobodies should be found who would make a treaty and then disappear.

Napoleon's Cowardice and Lack of Dignity.

I was told this morning by a gentleman attached to the Court that the Empress is indignant with the Emperor and says that he is a coward and never should have been taken alive. My friend tells me that as far as known at the Tuileries, he was received with an absolute want of dignity, that he recommended Gen. Wimpffen to surrender and that he himself appeared to be so afraid of his own troops avenging the disasters and blunders that he seemed to have but one thought, to get safe away within the Prussian lines.

Napoleon Robbed the Treasury to Keep Up His Establishment—War Made to Conceal the Fact.

A story is current in Paris which would account for the difference between the paper and the effective force of the army, and which, to a certain extent, explains why the Emperor pushed into war, although he knew that he was unprepared for it. Of late years his civil list has not been large enough to provide for the lavish expenses of his court, *largesse* to his adherents and secret service, many of which were required to keep up the line of Imperialism among his subjects. About two million pounds sterling were therefore yearly taken from the ministry of war and handed over to him. Larceny was concealed by stores figuring in the accounts which never had been bought, and looting money which was paid into the military treasury by those who were drawn for conscription to enable the Government to buy substitutes. Regiments fully two thousand strong had only an effective force of fifteen hundred men. Money paid for substitutes and the supposed yearly coat of substitutes were appropriated to the civil list.

When the Emperor was obliged a few months ago to cry for parliamentary government, he knew that the next legislative assembly would contain so many constitutionalists that even if there were still an Imperial majority scandalous fraud would be brought to light. His only change, therefore, was to wage a war. A successful campaign gained, might put off parliamentary government, as if that were impossible that the falling off in men and stores might be ascribed to the war, Marshal Le Boeuf and the personal adherents of the Emperor were in the secret, and they felt that they must sink or survive with their master, and that for themselves, as well as for him, the only chance of indemnity was in victory, but when the Chief robs, the subordinate will rob. The Emperor and his Minister of War found that they could not well count on men and stores which they imagined they possessed. Food and ammunition were found to be wanting for the movement across the frontier, hence the delay of the attack and the subsequent disasters.

Proposition to Murder the Prussian Commander at Strasburg.

The *Figaro* proposes a national subscription to reward the man who murders the General commanding the troops around Strasburg.

Napoleon in Danger at Sedan.

A *Tribune* correspondent writes from the headquarters of the King at Donchery, near Sedan, on the 31 Inst: The Emperor found his position so critical in Sedan after the armistice became known that he was glad to come over and surrender himself. He could control the storm while men were ready to fight and die for him, but when it came to all being prisoners together, they were somewest dangerous in their mood. I hear this same angry, despairing astonishment at what has happened, makes it hard work to manage 80,000 prisoners or more who have been taken first and last about Sedan.

There was actual danger of bloodshed this morning, for when the Emperor began to move out of the town. Happily, the officers in command showed admirable tact and firmness. The French kept their old authority by not straitening the Emperor too much, and the Germans by not showing themselves too much on the scene.

The Republic Inherits the War and Its Penalties.

The *Times* says that the French Republic inherits the war and its penalties, Prussia is ready to make peace with agents of Marziel, Province of Alsace and German Lorraine, Better terms than these France is unlikely to obtain. If France refuses to treat upon the basis of these indemnifications, the fighting will perish, because Frenchmen are more jealous of their military glory than of their claim of right, or justice to others.

American Joining the French Army.

LONDON, September 7.—The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says: Numerous Americans in Paris are joining the French Tireurs, and a new corps is now organizing named the Legion of the United States of France.

The organization and drilling of the Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile is progressing rapidly. The discipline has been wonderfully improved.

A Congress of Great Powers Proposed.

The *Times* states that Russia contemplates proposing a Congress of the European powers to deliberate upon a settlement of the Franco-Prussian question, but that Prussia will surely decline.

Revolutionary Demonstration at Florence.

LONDON, September 7.—The news from Florence is most menacing. A great crowd assembled last night in the Piazza de Palazzo Vecchio, numbering 30,000, and forced the Ministry to force an entrance into the Tower of the Palazzo, to hoist the Republican flag. The police resisted them, and quite a conflict took place. A number of persons were killed on both sides and drowned. Quiet reigned to-day, but the hurried removal of the Court and Government keeps the people in a ferment. Princess Clotilde has been mobbed and insulted in the streets of Florence, but return to her husband's estate on the Lake of Geneva. Active negotiations are going on with the Papal Government on the subject of the Pope's temporal sovereignty. If it is believed nothing else can avert a revolution which may imperil both Pope and King.

Republican Agents at Work in England.

LONDON, September 7.—The Republican agents are at work in England. Placards in French of a seditious character were found this morning on the gates of Buckingham Palace. Inflammatory and partly revolutionary. An immense demonstration of sympathy with French is announced for Thursday at Dublin. It is believed the Government will prevent it.

Prussia's Basis of Peace.

It is announced to-day that Bismarck has declared that Germany don't want Alsace or Lorraine, but that she must have the Provinces of Strasburg and the French Rhine frontier, a small war indemnity and reduction of the French army.

Everybody's Friend.

The English Government has offered no terms of settlement, but through Lord Lyons and Lord Loftus, has tendered the good offices ments of its anxiety at any moment to act as the common friend.

Official documents from the German authorities at Sedan state that the Emperor and the Minister of War of the Prussian guns several hours.

Apathy of the Royal Family.

LONDON, September 7.—The *Times* to-day has several bitter articles on the shameful apathy of the Queen and princes, who are deer stalking while Europe is shaken to its foundation. The Ministry, with their Herculean labors, are overwhelmed with the responsibility of the time. The grand market Bell. At the given signal the leader raises a red flag attaches a flag to it, and a shout of "Saint Felagie" ascends. The group is joined by other men, up to that time lurking in the immediate vicinity. About three hundred in all reach the prison. There are three marine sentries outside. One makes believe to lower his bayonet. He is rushed at. The second, the same. The third follows his example, and the crowd take their guns and break them, but fraternize with the soldiers. There is no opposition from the soldiers. Rochefort's cell doors were burst in, and he is taken out. There is no coach at the door, but a lady passing in one gate out and makes Rochefort get in. He is driven to the Hotel de Ville, where he arrives at five o'clock. He is carried in triumph into the throne room, where, amidst the shouts and congratulations of the people, he hears he is a member of the new Republican Government, the ultimate form to be determined by universal suffrage. Victor Hugo has addressed a crowd in the Rue Lafayette.

PARIS, September 7, 9 P. M.—Paris has been calm all day. The Hotel de Ville is crowded with applicants for places in the government deliberates. Every new measure is instantly posted outside. A proclamation to the troops was issued to-day, also one to the police announcing a reorganization, and directing sixty new battalions of National Guard. Large numbers of soldiers from the recent fields of battle are reaching Paris. All affirm that treason and cowardice among the chiefs were the causes of the defeats.

PRUSSIA.

Fifty French Generals in the Hands of the Prussians.

BERLIN, September 7.—Evening.—The official reports show that fifty French Generals are prisoners of war in the hands of Prussia.

Munich Asks to Join the North German Confederation.

MUNICH, September 7.—The Town Council have sent a deputation to the King, asking to join the Confederation of the North German States.

King William Summoned to Berlin.

BERLIN, September 7.—A Provincial correspondent says that great rejoicings are expected, whose consequences will be of the highest moment. Revolution at Paris renders mediation nugatory. Del Bruck, President of the Federal Chancery, has summoned the King of Prussia to Berlin.

ITALY.

Sensation in Rome Over the Proclamation of the French Republic.

ROME, September 7.—The proclamation of the French Republic causes the most profound sensation here. The arrests made by the authorities, which follow the announcement of the rout at Sedan, written by a French officer, the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*:

When after a time it became clear that there was no sign of Bazaine, the hopes of the French again departed. A sullen sort of fighting still went on. The guns of the town answered the Prussians. An aid de camp of the Emperor went up on the walls of Sedan to ask the officers of the guns to help him in putting an end to the fight such being the Emperor's wish. At length the white flag was displayed on the walls and the cannonade ceased suddenly at about half past four. Eager as we are to know the cause, we cannot leave the house of the street in the disciplines of the army, and attributes the loss of several battles greatly to that cause. In reply to a question whether he thought foreign governments would recognize the reublic, he did not see how they could do so. Rumor suggested that an anonymous ministry of nobodies should be found who would make a treaty and then disappear.

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I was told this morning by a gentleman attached to the Court that the Empress is indignant with the Emperor and says that he is a coward and never should have been taken alive. My friend tells me that as far as known at the Tuileries, he was received with an absolute want of dignity, that he recommended Gen. Wimpffen to surrender and that he himself appeared to be so afraid of his own troops avenging the disasters and blunders that he seemed to have but one thought, to get safe away within the Prussian lines.

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIIRD DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SEA of, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

There will be a meeting of the Reform Republican Executive Committee held at their headquarters, 129 Smithfield street, this afternoon at two o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

It is said that in view of the conceded inability of the venerable JOSEPH ROSS to perform the duties of Prothonotary, the office has been "farmed out" and a new Ring formed. No use, gentlemen, the venerable JOSEPH is not destined to be Prothonotary. Mr. GEORGE NEELD, the Reform candidate, will be Mr. WALTER'S successor. The people are going to vote their convictions this year, and the Ringleaders and office-holders will be required to take back seats.

It is within the knowledge of scores of our citizens that of late when needed legislation has been wanted, it has been necessary to accompany bills to be passed into laws with greenbacks. Plenty of instances might be cited where petitions not thus backed were of no more avail than if they had been made to dead men. It is wonderful how quickly money will change all this. Experience has taught the community that, if there were no other reasons, it would be cheaper to make the necessary effort to send to Harrisburg representatives who will not need prompting in this manner, and who will have no thought of making money by "putting through" special legislation, on the sly or otherwise, for the sake of the jobs that will flow into the heads of themselves or their friends. The only correction of the evil is in the election of the Reform Ticket.

When the Reform Ticket was nominated the office-holders' Ring recognized its excellence and strength and were profuse in their promises to nominate "better men." But how has the promise been kept? By renominating the old set with two or three exceptions which will make no improvement even if successful. In the greed for spoils all the fine promises have been forgotten, and the leaders are busy whipping Republicans into the support of the Bourbon ticket. But they will not be whipped in. The demand for Reform is everywhere raised, and the people are going to work out reform in their own way. Tax payers have come to the conclusion that it is time they had something to say about the way their money is spent. The presence of a horde of corruptionists living on the public, and from one years' end to another inventing special legislation to create jobs, whereby taxation is annually increased, is not a pleasing sight to tax payers. The chaos, not to say corruption, in the Commissioners' office, has become unendurable. The open and shameless defense by the "organ" of the Job of the Court House Ring, which was consummated at the very moment they were answering to the call of nominations, is an insult to those who pay the cost, an insult which will be resented by the people. The penalty for all these grievances is going to be enforced by the displacement of the Rings, whose only idea of party fealty and patriotism is jobs that enable them to live off the public.

The New York *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, a journal of ability and influence, sees no hope for France in the present struggle, and presumes that no further serious effort will be made by her. France, with MACMAHON dead or past and BAZAINE helpless, though she has left countless masses fanatical with patriotism" has no army. Bravery and numbers no longer avail against skill, science, and discipline, and above all against modern arms. "All France," says the *Courrier*, "with her 3,000,000 of young men from twenty to thirty years of age, rising as one, extemporized into soldiers, and hurried in full career upon the most disciplined, the armed, disciplined mass of victorious Prussians, would throw itself on butchery, and would not drive back one step the wall of steel before her." Concerning the future, the *Courrier* does not pretend to predict. The fate of the Emperor being decided, "what will succeed him is the secret of the future." The *Courrier* concludes with these sentences, which are calculated to arrest the attention of the thoughtful reader:

"Our province, for the present, is to bear in mind that in that atrocious butchery, the frightful miracle getting to a triumph of the world, there is a horizon of hope. Prussia raises up in the person of Bismarck the spectre of the Revolution. But it is a broken scepter. No longer the scepter of Frederick the Great, but a scepter of iron, of blood, but glory that does not shine on the eyes. No longer by its conquests will Prussia give way to nations, and Germany united by the victory of Prussia, is not going to be long before it finds powerful ties protective of her aggrandizement in not having to fear the hatred of the vanquished, for they will not be more glorious than it is to continue their noble and fruitful labors.

"The struggle, henceforth, is no longer between the national rights of Germany and their liberties. Those France is not going to attack on all sides, but only on one issue, the great legality of peoples, nations of France, and Germany, and all the peoples will be able to march in the direction of the future where a new international horizon will offer the digestion among them the wheels which actions cause to oscillate in the midst of the storm. Then, in addition to peace and the equilibrium of powers, will one day be established the reign of justice, which will be the last in material power. Countries will no longer be governed by the will of their sovereign and the numbers of their peoples but by the wishes of the peoples themselves. Then will the liberties they have conquered. On that day France, instead of her present anxiety, will find in her own way in which she is to take the place of pioneer which belongs to her in the front rank among civilized nations.

The intense interest with which both the Germans and the French among us watch the progress of the tremendous conflict between their respective compatriots in Europe is in itself creditable. It is not enough to call the sentiment natural, unless we remember the difference of nature between the meaner and the nobler races. A Hindoo abroad cares little how it fares with his countrymen not blood relations in the old home, and though the Chinaman in California has a superstitious wish for his bones to rest in the natal soil, it may be doubted whether he would feel much concern if he had that war was raging in the Central Flowery Land, or that it was invaded by the outside barbarians. The intensity with which our German and French citizens sympathize with their faraway countrymen, whether in success or in failure, and the liberality with which they have contributed to relieve the suffering caused them by the war, are really interesting illustration of occidental civilization. In all the large towns of both the East and the West, committees of both nationalities were formed early in the war for the purpose of collecting funds for the use of the sick and wounded in the old homes, and their appeals have been responded to with admirable liberality. As appears from the published lists, even the poorest do not withhold their mite, while the rich give with noble generosity. In Pittsburgh there are few French people, and we presume that they have made their contributions through the New York Committee. An organization was not needed. From the *Pittsburg Freeman* we are sorry to learn, that the Germans of this region have not contributed so abundantly as their enthusiasm and their wealth led people to expect. But we are persuaded that they need nothing more than to be reminded that under the circumstances an enthusiasm which rests content with mere words and demonstrations of joy in the victories of their countrymen is poor evidence of the reality or depth of their sympathy for the multitudes whom those victories have left destitute, deprived of limbs and unable to help themselves. However liberal the Germans at home may be and we know they will do all in their power, still there must be frightful suffering, which money would alleviate. We earnestly urge our German friends to do more in this matter. Above all, it is important to avoid delay. Do at once, what you can. Many Americans, if solicited may like to contribute.

TRUTHFULNESS AND INFALLIBILITY.

A certain class of Protestants and not a few Roman Catholics are naturally much puzzled and mystified by the statements made by eminent Catholic prelates since their return from Rome concerning the proceedings of the Vatican Council. The people to whom we refer as thus rendered uncomfortable, are those accustomed to regard truthfulness as a quality without which no spiritual leader of men can either deserve or command their respect. With regard to the laity, we know that many certain very low notions about truth and in the case of politicians and secular characters generally, are disposed to look upon its violation with a too indulgent eye. Where falsehood does not directly imply meanness of spirit or involve personal dishonor, in the present condition of morals, it does not necessarily compel the forfeiture of high worldly consideration and position. But in the instance of an ecclesiastical functionary, a man who professes to have been divinely called as a steward of the Omniscient to minister in holy things, whose effects is to proclaim the obligations of the perfect law and to promote the reign of God in the world, and who in virtue of his function and of his saintly life, is believed to see farther into heaven than is vouchsafed to ordinary mortals; with respect to such a man even worldlings and fribbles are more exacting and foul that he must be truthful or he is nothing. Hence the embarrassment to which we allude. While the Council was in session, the whole world was made to believe that there were serious divisions in the body; in particular, that concerning the doctrine of the Pope's personal infallibility the gravest differences of opinion prevailed in regard to the truth of the dogma, as well as in regard to the policy of its proclamation. After making all necessary allowance for Protestant slander, and all necessary abatement on the ground of newspaper misrepresentation, it would have been childish to doubt that the dogma was encountered with earnest and prolonged opposition by many members eminent for erudition and piety, and that when the final vote came to be taken, so many as one hundred and twenty Bishops either left Rome or absented themselves from the proceedings of the day. It is certain that their following protest was sent into the Vatican by these men:

"Resolute and resolved for ever not to deviate from the constitutions which have drawn from us a non possumus which, if uttered by us, would be sacrilegious opposition. We prefer to leave Rome rather than to be present at the Council, and to vote against that which, not conscientiously, we cannot impose upon us."

In consequence of the retirement of the dissentients, only two voices were raised in negation at last. Thus a technical unanimity was secured for the decision which leaves the Pope free to act with divine light. That the unanimity was merely technical, brought about not by change of mind, but by change of place on the part of the opposition, is clear from the protest cited above, and has been made manifest in other ways since the adjournment of the Council. For example, the German bishops who assembled at Fulda for conference on the subject and who separated on the first of September, must have resolved never to accept as Catholic doctrine the determinations of the Vatican Council regarding infallibility. And in anticipation of farther action being made necessary by their resolution, Bishop HEFELE, of Rottenburg, has been formally authorized to call them together again, should circumstance require them to meet. In the University of Munich, in Bavaria, forty-four of the sixty-four Catholic professors have declared a defiance in which they affirm their "full stability in the resolve to recognize the late gathering in the Vatican as a free Ecumenical Council, and in which they reject the dogma of the Pope's personal infallibility as a doctrine not founded on Holy Scripture, and as flatly contradictory of ecclesiastical tradition and church history. It thus appears that whatever exaggeration, or misrepresentations may have been circulated on the subject, the opposition in the Council was a thing of substance. Finally, the plight almost as well question the contest between Germany and France, as the contest between the two great parties in the Council. And yet almost every week we hear or prominent Catholic clergymen, sometimes bishops and archbishops, delivering discourses in which they either directly affirm or indirectly convey the impression that a perfectly delightful spirit of harmony, that not discord but triumphant unison prevailed in the Vatican Council, and, indeed, that there was no subject laid before it concerning which the members could differ seriously. As for the personal infallibility dogma, why a few extremely cautious dear brethren doubted as to the expediency of defining it; only that, and nothing more. Hear Archbishop MCCLOSKEY as he discoursed last Sunday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York:

"To the dissatisfied who never can be reconciled a mere unanimous acceptance—they hardly call it consent—of the decrees of the Council is not sufficient. They need, being the Latin tongue the mother tongue of the Church, and having a thorough knowledge of it, a positive but lofty action against infallibility, but if any one is not satisfied with the decrees of the Council, and does not believe, or if need be, will not believe in the infallibility of the Pope, he is not a Catholic, and he does not feel sorry for it."

Mr. W. N. Victor is the "Seeley Register," whose "Dead Letter" created quite a literary sensation two or three years since. She also wrote the novel "Too True," which appeared anonymously in Philadelphia in 1866. She is also "Miss Mark Penhorn," whose "Miss Sidney's Widow" "Blasted Family," etc., are well known contributions to our humorous literature.

Headquarters, Charity Hall, Sept. 5, 1870—Special Order No. 1.—All persons having a grudge against one Charles Louis Napoleon for sports are hereby summoned to step up and kick him now. He's down.

Bulwer, it is said receives £5,000 from Jarrett and Palmer for a new five act classic drama to be produced at Niblo's Garden. This it is said is the largest price ever paid for a manuscript play.

William Cullen Bryant is the richest poet in the world, his last year's income being $30,000. This floating dungeon was from three to four feet below the surface, and was lighted by lamps, the only means of ventilation being by two hatchways. It is very questionable if the steamer had met with any mishap by which the passage had been lengthened to twenty or thirty days, instead of the ten days it occupied, whether one-half would have survived the voyage. Everything indicated the total lack of privacy of the sexes, and the ordinary arrangements for decency were of the most limited character. The berths were the merest, unpainted planks, so constructed as filth and vermin abounding, and the air as villainous as ever characterized the steerage of the old passenger lines before the law stepped in between man's cupidity and human suffering."

PERSONAL.

In no case during the past twenty years has a representative of the Fifth Congressional District of New York *save the city* of Troy been a resident thereof. Mackay never lived in it, nor John Morrissey, nor Fernando Wood.

King William personally owns only two correspondents to be represented at his headquarters. One is Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, the other, Mr. Joseph L. Hance, of the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Hance for the past three years has been the private secretary of Minister Bancroft at Berlin.

A gentleman of Knoxville, Tenn., in recent travels found himself on a river steamer, and among the passengers were Generals Sherman and N. B. Forrest. They were privately and in a friendly manner discussing the war, in which both took some prominent parts in their respective armies. Said Sherman: "General Forrest, there was a time when you troubled me a great deal; in fact, were a nightmare to me. I thought of you all day, and dreamed of you at night." To which Forrest replied: "I know when it was; and if I had been given the command I asked for, you would have been mine. I would have been about you day and night—a nightmare sure enough. It was when you cut loose from Atlanta and started on your march down to the sea. I was in Mississippi at the time, and begged for an army corps, and when, if it had been given me, would have made my way overland about the country a thousand strong. With that many men I would have hung on your flanks, and made your march the most hazardous and fatiguing you ever undertook." Sherman answered, "Well, Forrest, I am glad your request was not granted."

One grand, at least, resulted from Dr. Newman's visit to Saint Louis. His presence suggested, and assisted in organizing, a "Ladies' Christian Association," for the relief of the distressed in mind, body, or estate. They have already established a soup house, and the sister of Colonel Finley Anderson, of the New York *Herald*, Miss Florence Power, wife and Mrs. Hollister, wife of the Collector of Internal Revenue, for Utah, is President.

It is said that no picture in Boston has for years been unaccessable as Bachelder's "Battle of Gettysburg."

Miss Laura Harris, the American prima donna, is about opening the season at the San Carlos Theater, Lisbon.

On Sunday Archbishop McClosky laid the corner-stone of the new Catholic Church in Lawrence street, New York, which is to cost $1,000,000 and seat 2,500 people.

Orestes Brownson, once a noted infidel, now clerical, says, "Whether we believe or not, it is the duty of all true Christians to stand by him, right or wrong."

Train is indifferent as to who leaves the hall while he is speaking. Like Tennyson's Brook. "Men may come and men may go, but I roll on forever."

The lines of Byron about the first Napoleon are quoted as appropriate now:

"The desolator desolate—
The victor overthrown—
The arbitrator's self in turn
A subject for his own."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Grand Rapids has 16,562 population. It is the second city in Michigan. Jackson has 11,852 and stands third. East Saginaw has 11,373 and ran has fourth.

The New York gold room, about 3½ o'clock Saturday afternoon, was the scene of considerable merriment by the introduction into the galleries of a brass band which played the national German airs, and for a time the members of the Gold Exchange devoted themselves to a first-class frolic, and both Jew and Gentile, Prussian and Frenchman, joined in the "Mary" dance, regarding that a prospective speedy termination of the terrible slaughter was at hand.

The Chinese authorities insist upon foreign vessels chartered by Chinese paying a must tax—that is, so much each mast—in addition to the treaty tonnage dues, and the United States Consul at Amoy objects.

The official report for 1870 of our domestic commodities exported, gives among the items cartridges and gun-flints, $264,793; cannon, gun-carriages and accoutrements, $184,964; shot and shell, $146,970. Nothing of this sort was exported in 1868-9, and the question is where did it go in 1869-70?

The most exciting rumors are afloat in New York as to the intention of the French revolutionists. After declaring a Republic, it is understood an address will be delivered to all the journalists and socialists and intriguers of Europe to rise and upset thrones, and declare all national debts abolished. It is believed there are powerful organizations in Italy, France and Spain, and especially in Germany, ready to rise against established order; and that Europe, by the end of the year, may be a federal Republic, with its capital in Switzerland; the present vast armies all not abolished and the burdensome national debts repudiated.

The Chicago papers now denounce the Mansard roof as a fire trap arrangement, and Drake's new block will have none of it, but it will have a large water supply pipe running up to the roof.

It is a noticeable fact that the Chinese who come to New York invariably marry Irish wives. The Oriental waiters at Turkish bath rooms also affect the Irish tongue and use Irish surnames.

The Mexican Claims Commission will have before it the whole question of the status of the rebel government during the war, and the international questions issuing therefrom. The matter comes up on claims filed by the Mexican government for depredations committed by armed partizan rebels upon the property of Mexican citizens, for which it is claimed that our government can properly be held responsible.

Had the Iowa railroad, been paid for the free transportation they furnished for the soldiers' re-union, six hundred thousand dollars would not have settled their bill.

The last Mormon indignity is to send a gang of masked men at midnight to destroy with sewer water and filth the persons and apartments of "apostates."

As a result of the dyking and draining of the New Jersey marshes, the overgrowth of trees of the Newark meadows, between the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, have recently been offered $6,000 for the same, which originally cost $1,500, and is expected to be worth $10,000 in ten years.

The importers of foreign woolens hold their present stocks very firm, and as there can be no duplicates, prices are likely to advance. It is now known how a fact that all the Prussian and German mills have stopped and closed, and that both employers and employes are in the army. Our home mills are taking advantage of this.

As one result in Wall street of the news of MacMahon's surrender, one prominent operator is reported to have sold $1,500,000 "long" gold, through one broker alone, at a heavy loss.

The expected increase in passenger fares by the Western and Southwestern competing railroad lines on the 1st of September, has not been officially announced as yet, and among the general ticket agents at New York, the *Express* of that city says, the prevailing impression is that no positive peace has been arranged by the managing directors of the different roads, the paper asserting that it is known that the passenger competition still continues on the Pennsylvania Central and Old Southern Mail Line.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says "In one Boston steamer last week, and the other day, there were no less than 500 people crowded into the hold below the second deck. This floating dungeon was from three to four feet below the surface, and was lighted by lamps, the only means of ventilation being by two hatchways. It is very questionable if the steamer had met with any mishap by which the passage had been lengthened to twenty or thirty days, instead of the ten days it occupied, whether one-half would have survived the voyage. Everything indicated the total lack of privacy of the sexes, and the ordinary arrangements for decency were of the most limited character. The berths were the merest, unpainted planks, so constructed as filth and vermin abounding, and the air as villainous as ever characterized the steerage of the old passenger lines before the law stepped in between man's cupidity and human suffering."

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Within the next few weeks the State and county fairs will be held in Pennsylvania. The following list is authentic:

State Fair at Scranton, during the last week in September.

Allegheny County Fair, at Pittsburgh, September 12th to 17th, inclusive.

Altoona Fair, at Altoona, October 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.

Adams County Fair, Gettysburg, September 27th, 28th and 29th.

Brownsville Fair, Brownsville, September 20th and 23rd and October 1st.

Berks County Fair, Reading, September 27, 28 and 29.

Bucks County Agricultural Society, Newtown, September 27 and 28.

Butler County Fair, Butler, September 28, 29 and 30.

Clarion County Fair, at Clarion, September 28, 29 and 30.

Clearfield County Fair, Connecautville, September 28 and 29.

Centre County Fair, Bellefonte, October 4, 5, and 7.

Cherryfield County Fair, Clearfield, October 12, 13 and 14.

Chester County Agricultural Society, at West Chester, September 26, 30, and October 1.

Dauphin Agricultural and Mechanics' Association, at Harrisburg, September 27.

Franklin County Agricultural Society, at a friendly manner discussing the war, in which both took some prominent parts in their respective armies. Said Sherman: "General Forrest, there was a time when you troubled me a great deal; in fact, were a nightmare to me. I thought of you all day, and dreamed of you at night." To which Forrest replied: "I know when it was; and if I had been given the command I asked for, you would have been mine. I would have been about you day and night—a nightmare sure enough. It was when you cut loose from Atlanta and started on your march down to the sea. I was in Mississippi at the time, and begged for an army corps, and when, if it had been given me, would have made my way overland about the country a thousand strong. With that many men I would have hung on your flanks, and made your march the most hazardous and fatiguing you ever undertook." Sherman answered, "Well, Forrest, I am glad your request was not granted."

Franklin County Fair, at Chambersburg, September 27, 28 and 29.

Fayette County Agricultural Society, at Uniontown, September 28, 29 and 30.

Greene County Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, Dr. H. Lashley, Carmichael, Greene county.

Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, R. McDevitt, Huntingdon, Huntingdon county.

Indiana County Agricultural Society, Wm. McCahan, Indiana, Indiana county.

Lancaster County Agricultural and Mechanics' Society, D. G. Eshleman, Lancaster, Lancaster county.

Lebanon County Agricultural Society, Isaac Hoffer, Jr., Lebanon county.

Luzerne County Agricultural Society, Steuben Jenkins, Wyoming, Luzerne county.

Lycoming County Agricultural Society, Chas. K. Geddes, Williamsport, Lycoming county.

Mercer County Agricultural Society, Daniel Hines, Stoneboro, Mercer county.

Montgomery County Agricultural Society, George F. Roberts, Penn Square, Montgomery county.

Northampton County Agricultural Society, C. H. Hoeber, Nazareth, Northampton county.

Northampton County Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute, James M. Porter, Easton, Northampton county.

Northumberland County Agricultural Society, Thomas Barr, Turbutville, Northumberland county.

Schuylkill Agricultural Society, Samuel H. Madden, Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county.

Snyder County Agricultural Society, Daniel S. Boyer, Freeburg, Snyder county.

Susquehanna County Agricultural Society, H. C. Tyler, Montrose, Susquehanna county.

Tioga Union Agricultural Society, John I. Mitchell, Wellsborough, Tioga county.

The point on which the Republicans of Missouri have split is with reference to removing the disqualifications imposed on the late rebels in that State. The "Liberals," headed by Senator Schurz, take the ground that the time has come for doing so, and indorse the constitutional amendments providing for the removal of all disqualifications. The "Proscriptionists" simply indorse the propriety of submitting the question to the people, without expressing an opinion for or against the amendments.

IMPORTANT INVENTIONS IN IRON.

Two New Processes for Making Steel Direct from the Ore.

The New York *Tribune* is famous for making much of wonderful discoveries in iron and steel making, which do not amount to much, yet deserve investigation. Its notice of the manufacture of steel by the use of the Codorus ore found in York county, Pa., has caused to be brought to notice a second discovery by which "specimens of steel of good and uniform quality have been made at, it is stated by those concerned in the enterprise, about the same expense as those of the York steel, viz: between three and four cents per pound." The novel feature in this case is the fact that this steel is made directly from the ore, at one fusion, and without making pig iron at any stage of the process. The process eliminates sulphur, phosphorus, and all other impurities. It is claimed, "from the ore itself," prior to its conversion directly into steel. The second peculiarity is the fact that the ore is such that it has heretofore resisted all known processes, and has been regarded as perfectly worthless, because so full of impurities. The ore contains in part of ore per cent of phosphorus is said to unfit it for conversion into steel by the Bessemer process. It is claimed that the new process, that the metallized ore prepared by it is chemically purged and ready for conversion into steel of absolutely uniform quality. The discovery of an immense bed of iron at Fort Leyden, Lewis county, about forty miles above Utica, a few years ago, induced citizens of the latter named place to invest about $500,000 in the effort to establish the manufacture of iron there. The "Fort Leyden Iron Works" were a sad failure, and the entire amount of money invested in them was lost, as pig iron could not be produced from the ore. From this impracticable ore, steel is now produced, at one fusion, by a process invented by Prof. ——, a metallurgist and chemist, who resides in this vicinity. The outlines of the process are as follows: The ore is crushed, in something like an ordinary quartz crusher, until it is reduced to about the fineness of ground powder. It is then thrown into a revolving cylinder, in which are set numerous magnets. The ore is of the kind known as "magnetic," and by the movement of small particles, the metallic particles are separated from the rock, which, being principally stony and earthy matter in the shape of fine dust. The application of certain chemicals and fusion by charcoal are the next steps in the process, and the immediate product is pure steel, ready for moulding into "ingots." Specimens of steel thus manufactured and converted into finely-tempered table cutlery, and other articles, and the certificate of a well-known cutler of Brooklyn, who made the articles, that it is as good steel as he ever used, and adapted to all cutlery purposes, have been exhibited. The estimated cost of this steel is less than four cents. In the Sylvester process, it is claimed that the ales of iron-masters and chemists for the last two hundred years is accomplished—that to rid the iron of its arch enemies, sulphur and phosphorus, the former requires the latter, and that is technically called "red-short," so that file is to phosphor the hammer when at a red heat, though it may be quite strong when cold. The large quantity of phosphorus renders the metal "cold-short," making it weak and brittle when cold, though quite strong when hot.

Besides this, the Philadelphia *Ledger* describes another process just invented by L. L. Vigor and General W. W. Averell, and now being tested at New Ringgold, Schuylkill county, in this State, on Thursday last. Several iron masters were present, including Mr. Metcalf, of the Crescent Steel Works, Pittsburgh. During the experiment three hundred and fifty pounds of "Canada Sand" ore were used, and the product was 210½ pounds of steel, or about 60 per cent. The time consumed from the melting of the charge in the furnace until the steel was ready for the final moulding was two hours. The steel is made by the direct process, and at one single operation. The material used is oxide of iron in a pulverized form (whether with sand ore or otherwise, it is not prepared by the inventors) in the form of blocks, with carbon in certain proportions, usually of graphite or pulverized charcoal, or the best of anthracite coal, pulverized and distempered. A sufficient quantity of an appropriate quality of oil or other material is used with which to furnish a flux for the oxide of iron, to be used only when brought into the state of fusion. The heat material for the process is that which is glass, heated till it becomes liquid. This material floats over the molten metal and being smashed by the rod, made a lid or covering about four inches in thickness, or safer to say, about the best material for obtaining a result. Thus the manufacturer has under control the amount of carbon he desires to use with reference to the decarbonization of the ore and to the surplus oxygen, which is to be driven off. The steel of this steel is claimed to be of a fineness, suitable for the finest cutlery purposes, and the manufacturers at Ringgold assert that the amount of iron produced by a given two cents per pound. It was at one time decided by professional that whether sufficient heat could be produced in the ordinary puddling furnace, and the earlier efforts developed some difficulty in this respect. This now is said to be quite overcome, while it is conceived that with the Bessemer process the supply of heat could be best regulated. At two points per hour, this steel may be made into ingots at $15 per ton, and if the inventors obtain the price for the solid rolled bars at not over $15 per ton added, or $30 a ton for solid cast steel rail-way bars.

Preaching and Practice.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The report of the proceedings of yesterday's Democratic Convention suggests a couple of "queries." Their final "THAT" in the resolutions (?) declares "lobbying and bribery shall be severely punished." Query—What is to become of Benton Kerr, the prince of lobbyists, and Frank Hutchinson, his first assistant in *existing* legislation "bumpers" for railways? Both these gentlemen were delegates in the Convention. Another—Mr. Hopkins, in accepting the Congressional nomination, said: "Let us not waste our energies in battling dead issues, and against stubborn facts."

Query—Does he drop his negro prejudices? Would he again oppose Mr. Vashon's admittance to the bar of Pittsburgh; or, is he willing to recognize him as a co-member of the legal fraternity? Does he desire the soldiers of the late war to forget his speech delivered in 1864, in the building at present occupied by the COMMERCIAL, and in which, referring to the Union army, he said: "I will not legalize it by calling it an army. It is an armed mob!"

ONE OF THE SMITHS.

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Certificates bearing interest issued for deposits made for a specified time, and if not withdrawn will be renewed on interest without any trouble to depositor.

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FOR SALE.

City Bonds issued by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving

Penn Avenue,

And known as "Penn Avenue Bonds," are now offered for sale at the

Masonic
DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 131 Smithfield Street.

These Bonds have twelve years to run, par seven per cent. Interest, FREE FROM TAXES. Interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of August and February. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.

These Bonds are secured to the City by a lien upon all the property fronting on said avenue, worth many times the value of the Bonds to be issued, consequently no safer investment can be made.

Coupon Bonds sold at par, and accrued interest.
GEORGE C. MCLEAN,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
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Entire Production
OF A WELL KNOWN
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WE WILL OFFER ON
Monday, August 25th,
UPWARDS OF
1,000 PIECES
OF
Heavy 34 and 32 Inch
DOUBLE-FOLD
ALL-WOOL BARRED
FLANNELS,
AT
FORTY CENTS
PER YARD.

The Goods are too well known in this market to need extended description, and we invite the attention of OUR CUSTOMERS and the TRADE GENERALLY to them, as they are offered

Below the Cost
OF PRODUCTION,
And cannot be duplicated, as the manufacturer has closed his mill.

Our First Fall Stock
OF
GENERAL
DRY GOODS
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NOTIONS,
Will be in Store during the Coming Week

McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
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Great Reduction
IN PRICES,
To Close Summer Stock.

Best Makes Light Prints, 10c.
Percales and Chintzes, 12½ to 25c,
Lawns, 12½ to 25c.
Plain and Figured Grenadines, 25c.
Mixed Poplins and Japanese Cloths, in great variety, 25c.
8-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani.
Japanese Silks, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, in full assortment.
Silk and Llama Lace Points and Summer Shawls,
American Black Gros Grain, warranted all Pure Silk, Reduced to $2 00 per yard.

James Caldwell,
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INTER STATE FAIR.
"THE GUIDE"
Appreciating the necessity for a GOOD NEWSPAPER during the continuance of the Fair, the Messrs. ABEL BROS., Druggists and Manufacturers of Vegetable Hair Oils, Wylie avenue, have decided to publish
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It will be published by authority, and will be a handsome NEWSPAPER in all respects.
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The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant, healthy and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life—It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists, also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.
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The next Session of this School will begin on MONDAY, September 12. Prof. H. ROHROCK will have char

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Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 7, 1870.

Money appeared closer to-day in the market, and some of the banks report their lines as full for the present. Private banking houses are scarce of money and refuse all outside paper, and are barely able to accommodate their choice customers. Deposits in many instances are low with them, and they are compelled to pursue a very cautious course. Savings banks have been putting out money quite liberally at from 10 to 12 per cent., and say they can get all the paper they want at these rates. Business with outside brokers is rather brisk, and some of them are offering bonds at 9 per cent. upon undoubted security. The mutual saving drms are quite flush, at present, and make little or no paper.

Local stocks are without any important change. Bank shares are firm and few on the market for sale.

—The Government bond market-to-day in New York is rather weak on limited dealings, but for the moment devoid of special speculative interest. There is little disposition to sell, however, in view of the Treasury demand for two millions on Thursday for the special fund.

The foreign markets for securities are all lower on the theory that a requisite in France will make endless complications in continental politics, and on all which the monetary urge was so joyous will have to be kept up for some time.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
6s, Bonds '81	114½	114½	114½
6s, Bonds '62	113½	113½	113½
5s, Bonds '65	112½	112½	112½
5s, Bonds, new	109½	109½	109½
5s, Bonds '67	110½	110½	110½
5s, Bonds '68	110½	110½	110½
Old	104½	104½	104½

James S. Kemp & Co., broker of Fourth ave. and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

6s, '81	114½
6s, '62	113½
5s, 5-20s, '65	112½
5s, 5-20s, '67	110½
5s, 5-20s, '68	110½
5s, 10-40s	109½
6s, January and July, 1881	119½
6s, January and July, 1867	119½
6s, January and July, 1868	119½
Union Pacific Railway	93½
Central Pacific Railway	93½
Sterling Pacific	93½

—The gold premium is very steady to-day, as to the immediate future of the price so much depends on the turn of affairs in Europe, which cannot be foreseen, that it is impossible form an intelligent opinion. Gold is undoubtedly low, particularly when it is considered how small an amount the banks hold of what a heavy drain the customs payments on the government will make during the month. The imports also continue largely in excess of the exports. At the same time the one is far from counterbalancing the other, and a interval can be easily bridged over by one having remittances to make, so that all are commercial considerations go there is likely to be a demand for shipment.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Woodwell & Sons, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, and the various securities at the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 7, 1870.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.
...or & Hudson	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
...ading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ota	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ota Central	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ota Pref'd	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ton Common	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ton Preferred	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ton & Albany	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ton & Erie	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ton & Erie Pref'd	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ton & Michigan	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ton & Michigan Pref'd	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ton & New Haven	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ton & Northern	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ton & Northern Pref'd	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ton & Providence	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ton & Providence Pref'd	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ton & Worcester	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ton & Worcester Pref'd	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ton, Hartford & Erie	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
...ton, Hartford & Erie Pref'd

The Daily Commercial.

Continued from First Page.

be sent to garrison towns in Germany. Many officers refuse to sign, preferring to share the captivity of their men.

On Saturday the wounded faces laid down their arms. Not a few soldiers in their rage broke rather than give up their arms, and the streets were littered with fragments of all kinds of weapons—broken swords, rifles, pistols, lances, helmets, cuirss and even mitrailleuses covered the ground, and in one place where the Meuse runs through the town, the heaps of such fragments checked the stream and rose above the surface. The mud of the streets was black with gunpowder. The horses had been tied to houses and gun carriages, but nobody remembered to feed or water them, and in the frenzy of hunger and thirst they broke loose and ran wild through the town. Whoever liked mounted a horse—even officers' horses, which were private property—for the trouble of catching them. When the Prussians came into the town, they were very sorry and angry at the sight of all the destruction and waste. What must have angered them still more was the state in which they found the military chests, as soon as the surrender was received on. The French officers were told to make out the best accounts they could, present them immediately and receive payment. Naturally the statements thus brought on soon proved sufficient to empty the treasury. I know of officers who demanded and received payment for horses that were lost and killed, and that were not killed, and baggage which had not been lost. The demoralization showed itself in every way; even standards were burnt or buried—an act of bad faith not usually palliated even by the grief and rage of a beaten army.

Their rage was greater against no one than General Denfelly. He had come into the hotel where I was staying on Friday. A great multitude of soldiers gathered before the house, the doors of which were closed, and demanded General Denfelly with such shouts and menaces that the landlord thought it prudent to hurry him out at a back window. The soldiers, could they have reached him, would have torn him to pieces. Since my return to London I found it stated that he was killed by one of his own men, but no such event had happened on Saturday, and could not well happen later. It was a relief on Saturday when the Prussians came and occupied the town and restored order.

I am sorry to have to acknowledge that all through the campaign the French have acted much more like a semi-savage than like a civilized country than the Prussians. All the annoyance I have experienced personally came from my own countrymen, from the peasants and civil authorities, not from the soldiers. When I fell into the hands of the Prussians I found them courteous. I wrote letters to my wife, stopping on French soil in Sedan, and thence to the frontier, in passing through Prussian forts, I was stopped often I had but to say I was the correspondent of an American journal and was always at once set forward. On the back of my French military pass the Prussian staff had indorsed a Prussian safe conduct. Afterwards I was not obliged even to show my passes. My word was taken, and once out of Sedan I came speedily through.

When I left Sedan Sunday morning, things were getting rapidly to rights. The streets were cleared of dead horses and men; the indescribable filth of the town was being swept into the river; shops were opening again, and fine prizes had been taken in place of destruction, a new strength of the Prussian organization and energy to change, if the grievous defeat of a noble army had not already changed, the options of the French people. I have written the intimate victory for France was sure. I have followed MacMahon from the day when I found him reorganizing his army at Chalons, to be defeated by him at Sedan, when he surrendered the last organized force in France save the remnant of that shut up in Metz. Certainly when I was at the battle and at the siege of Paris at Rheims, I had observed that the number of stragglers was enormous, and I continually met soldiers who did not know where their regiments were, or, indeed, had not been disabled by wounds which French soldiers of other days would have despised. I had remarked how untidy and careless the men were in their dress, and how worn and scanty at the sight of all the destruction and waste. What must have angered them still more was the state in which they found the military chests, as soon as the surrender was received on. The French officers were told to make out the best accounts they could, present them immediately and receive payment. Naturally the statements thus brought on soon proved sufficient to empty the treasury. I know of officers who demanded and received payment for horses that were lost and killed, and that were not killed, and baggage which had not been lost. The demoralization showed itself in every way; even standards were burnt or buried—an act of bad faith not usually palliated even by the grief and rage of a beaten army.

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No human remains have yet been discovered in the ruins of recent fire at Chicago. Seven persons are missing, and it is quite probable that they perished at the time of the fire.

A number of Aldermen from Toronto and several members of the Canadian Parliament reached Chicago yesterday morning, and are at the Tremont.

Mrs. Mary Clark, residing on Cross street, Cincinnati, thoughtlessly left a coal oil can on the stove, Tuesday evening, when she built the fire. After some time elapsed, she endeavored to remove it, but the can exploded and set the house on fire. Mrs. Clark's clothes exploded, so serious that she has since died.

At Joliet, Ill., on Monday, John Kaan was thrown from his wagon and instantly killed, and yesterday at the same place a little daughter of Mrs. Sevarty was drowned by falling into a well.

At Cincinnati yesterday, the White Stockings of Chicago defeated the Red Stockings of Cincinnati by a score of ten to six. Harry Wright, of the Red Stockings, was still unable, from his injuries, to play, and a substitute was made necessary. The attendance numbered about 5,000.

A dispatch from Havana yesterday says: "Gen. Castro reports that the insurgents in the Cauncas region, Gen. Cara is reported to have surrendered in form. There is much hunger and misery among the insurgents."

The Indianapolis Fair was successfully inaugurated yesterday.

The Grand Lodge of the United States German Order of Harugari convened yesterday morning at Philadelphia in secret session, Forty delegates were present, representing seventeen States. The session continues several days.

LARCENY OF LAW BOOKS.—Robert Pollock, Esq., has made information at the Mayor's office, charging a man named Atkinson with stealing a copy of Purdon's Digest, one volume of Troubat & Haley's Practice, and one volume of the Acts of Assembly, all of the value of fifteen dollars, from Benjamin's reporter's desk. A warrant has been issued and officers are searching for the accused.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Boarding—103 Fourth avenue.
Opera House—Three Guardsmen.
Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Iron City Park, September 13.
Masonic Hall—Presentation Entertainments.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Inter-State Fair—Commences September 12.
Iron Works for Sale—Dilworth & Co.
Situation Wanted—Taylor.
Employment Wanted—127 Federal street.
Dissolution Notice—E. Falkowski & Co.
Boarding Wanted—Box 2, Commercial office.
Boarding—188 Second avenue.
Horse for Sale—McCracken, Galbraith & Co.
Allegheny City Park Bonds for Sale—W. M. Porter.
Mansion and Grounds at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Cream Ale—Pier, Thomas & Co.
Caution—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Country Residence for Sale—C. H. Love.
Printer Wanted—Enterprise, Barnesville, Ohio.
Rooms for Rent—206 Penn street.
Meeting—Pittsburgh and Thomas Run Oil Co.
Plant's St. Louis Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Hats and Caps—Wm. Fleming & Co.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—Dr. B. C. Perry.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Parts and Caps—R. H. Palmer.
School Books—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Stocks and Bonds—James W. Kennedy.
Sapolio—Jesse H. Lippincott.
Printing Mill for Sale or Exchange—Duff & Leggat.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Commercial Office.
Cramp—Henderson's Carminative.
Henderson's Carminative.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Hungarian Balm—Chas. Abel.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Agents Wanted—D. Sumner & Co.
Rooms for Rent—150 Third avenue.
Bedding and Home for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. H. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 96 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Wednesday, September 7:

Thermometer.

7 A. M.	67	7 A. M. 29.7 -10
12 M.	81	12 M. 29.6 -10
6 P. M.	81	6 P. M. 29.6 -10

Barometer.

Elsewhere.

New York—Clear; W.; ther. 72.
Philadelphia—Clear; N. E.; ther. 70.
Baltimore—Clear; N. E.; ther. 70.
Cleveland—Clear; N.; ther. 75.
Detroit—Clear; N.; ther. 75.
Cincinnati—Clear; calm; ther. 74.
Louisville—Clear; S. E.; ther. 72.
Indianapolis—Clear; S. W.; ther. 72.
Chicago—Clear; S. W.; ther. 74.
St. Louis—Clear; S. W.; ther. 76.
Little Rock—Clear; calm; ther. 75.

List of Unsuitable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and consequently unsuitable for mailing. Persons writing for them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Allison Mrs. Thos., East Liverpool, O.	3
Boyd Miss Lottie, Moorehead, Pa.	3
Campbell Mrs. Mary, Mansfield Valley, Pa.	3
Hardwick Miss Eliza C., Quincy Mass.	3
Hollier James, Wheeling, Va.	3
Huddleston Mrs. Marshall Valley, Pa.	3
Lutheridge A. R., Edgesville, Pa.	3
Whiting Manufacturing Co., New York.	3

FOR SALE.—Lawrence Iron Works, At New Castle, Friday, September 9th. Train leaves Union Depot at 6:30 A. M.

PERSONAL.—Geo. S. Hest, Esq., of the firm of Head & Metzgar, Liberty street, has just returned from a pleasant trip to the sea shore, looking hale and much improved by his tour.

HOUSE SPOILER.—Sunday morning a German in the employ of Hill Burgum, Esq., at Hazelwood, disappeared, taking with him a lot of furniture belonging to that gentleman. He had not been heard from at last accounts.

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GAS INSPECTIONS FOR AUGUST.—Mr. R. H. Smith, Gas Inspector, reports one hundred and ninety-one gas meters inspected during the month of August, of which twenty-one were condemned.

RUMORED MURDER.—There was a rumor on the streets last night that a man named Applebee had been attacked on the Steubenville Pike about four miles from the city and shot dead. Search was made for the body, but the rumor could not be traced to any reliable source.

THE STONE PAVEMENT.—Workmen have commenced to relay the pavement in front of the Monongahela House. The pavement was fully described in our paper a few days ago, and the work on the patient are putting down the pavement as a test.

FOR SALE.—Lawrence Iron Works, At New Castle, Friday, September 9th. Train leaves Union Depot at 6:30 A. M.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Now is the time for retail dealers to supply themselves with school books. There is a heavy stock of this line of goods at the store of J. E. Woodin & Co., No. 91 Fifth avenue, and they are selling at low rates. The books now in use, and the prices are extremely low.

BETTER THAN SOAP.—For cleansing windows, marble or knives, and for polishing tinware, glass, steel, and for general household purposes, Enoch Morgan's Sons' "Sapolio" is far better and a great deal cheaper than soap. It is sold by most grocers. H. Lippincott, corner of Second avenue and Smithfield street.

THE ONE DOLLAR STORE.—The Pittsburgh branch of the original New York One Dollar Store will be opened on Saturday next, in the store, with one of the largest stocks of goods ever brought to the city when an opportunity will be presented to the people to secure the cheapness of which will astonish them.

FOR SALE.—Lawrence Iron Works, At New Castle, Friday, September 9th. Train leaves Union Depot at 6:30 A. M.

MUSTERINGS.—A Fifth ward Alderman has of late been somewhat exercised over the source which he is keeping on the casing to his door. He makes seven marks in the course of a week and rubs them out every Monday. The Alderman is somewhat at a loss to know what the chenpsnse of whom will astonish them.

FOR SALE.—Lawrence Iron Works, At New Castle, Friday, September 9th. Train leaves Union Depot at 6:30 A. M.

ATHEN'S LATIN SCHOOL.—Mr. Francis Brown, a recent graduate of Dartmouth College, has been engaged as an assistant teacher in this school. Mr. Brown is the son of President Brown, of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., and grandson of Rev. Francis Brown, a former President of Dartmouth. He took the highest honors of his class, and comes highly recommended both as a scholar and teacher.

FOR SALE.—Lawrence Iron Works, At New Castle, Friday, September 9th. Train leaves Union Depot at 6:30 A. M.

ALPHA.—First on the list, superb, original and eminently becoming, stan is the Palmer hat for the fall season. It is of exquisite proportions, combining style, grace, ease and the details, and as a specimen of workmanship and finish, worthy of a place in any exposition of the industrial arts of America or Europe or abroad. Hats and caps of every fashionable style at the great establishment of R. H. Palmer, No. 84 Wood street.

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List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending August 30, 1870, each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington, D. C.:

No. 106,926—Stove-joint; John B. Bell, Pittsburgh.

No. 107,075—Telegraph Insulator; Samuel McKee, Pittsburgh.

No. 107,085—Construction of ear wheels; James R. Morange and Napoleon B. Morange, Pittsburgh.

No. 107,086—Trace hook; Wm. H. Morgan, Allianee, Ohio, assignor to himself and Richard Speer, Pittsburgh.

No. 107,087—Trace hook and clip for harness; same as above.

No. 107,087—Harness hook and loop shield; same parties as above.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Interesting Meeting at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
MT. PLEASANT, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1870.

The Sunday School Convention and Institute connected with the Monongahela Baptist Association assembled in the Baptist Church here on the morning of September 3. After the transaction of some miscellaneous business, Rev. Dr. Shadrack of Alton, was chosen Moderator, J. F. Sheffer, Secretary, and J. Overholt, Treasurer.

There was a large attendance of Sunday School workers, and the sittings of the Convention were full of interest and profit. The papers read and addresses delivered were of a high order of merit, and the discussions which followed were considerable earnestness, and awakened a deep and abiding interest in the Sunday School work.

The evening session was given mainly to the consideration of educational matters connected with the Sunday School work. The most interesting and impressive address bearing upon this subject was delivered by Rev. J. Lomble, LL. D. President of the University at Lewisburg.

Services were held in all our churches on Lord's day, and were largely attended. The sermon inaugurated by the Association. Dr. Shadrach, who more than forty years ago traversed this region as a pioneer Baptist preacher, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." After reading the text, he said, and remarked: "I believe with the utmost confidence that the Gospel Ministry is to be the instrumentality by which the world is to be converted to Christ." In the sheep the Good Shepherd had gathered them into the fold, and when the devoted portion of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania had received the pardon of the Baptist Church, and proclaimed in a deeply interested audience the "good news from a far country." Sentence the "good tidings of great joy." In the evening William S. Wood preached to a large audience from Isaiah xl. 1-8. Text: "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God; speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned, for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins." Text and sermon were full of interest and power. In the evening William S. Wood preached to a large audience from Isaiah xl. 1-8. Text: "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God; speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned, for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins." Text and sermon were full of interest and power. In the evening William S. Wood preached to a large audience from Isaiah xl. 1-8. Text: "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God; speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned, for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins." Text and sermon were full of interest and power.

THE SOHO HOMICIDE.

Investigation Before a Coroner's Jury—Testimony of the Witnesses—Davis Surrenders Himself to the Mayor.

In yesterday's paper we gave the particulars of the killing of William O'Brien, on Tuesday evening, on the coke grounds of John McClaren, near Soho. William Henry Price and David Parks had quarreled in a drinking saloon, and went to the coke grounds "to fight it out." Price was being severely worsted when O'Brien who was Price's "helper" in Moorhead's mill, interfered in his behalf. Edward Davis, another of the party, then knocked O'Brien down; and still another, named Wm. Griffiths, *alias* Crowley, kicked the prostrate man. These blows killed him almost instantly. Price was arrested at his boarding house, and Griffiths at the house of Mollie Brooks, at a late hour in the night. Davis escaped.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Yesterday Chief Hague made an information for murder against Griffiths and Davis, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the latter named individual.

At nine o'clock Alderman Butler, Acting Coroner, empanneled a jury, when the following evidence was heard:

THE PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. J. M. Batton, sworn—About seven o'clock on Tuesday evening I was called to see this man, and found him dead; found a contused wound on the left side of the head, a contused wound at the left angle of the inferior maxillary; found that the fracture of the jaw bone was the cause of his death; the axis was separated from the atlas; the dislocation, I think, was independent of the blow on the contused wound over the right eye; either that or a blow on the back would have caused the dislocation; the blow on the jaw would also have caused dislocation; the dislocation must have been severe; the wound over the eye was caused by a blow with the fist, the other on the jaw by a kick.

THE CORONER'S TESTIMONY.

Catharine Trainor, sworn—There were two men fighting, and the deceased went to interfere between them; then the white man jumped at him and beat him back; do not know the name; one of them struck deceased a blow, and knocked him down on the ground, and the other kicked him and he fell on his face; he got up and walked off; I think I was given as soon as the man had been struck; the two men that attacked him were named Price and ——; they both had dark hair; did not notice which hand the man used who gave the blow.

Edward Griffiths, sworn—I live with Thomas David Parks in O'Donnell's saloon where they were drinking; Price and Parks went out down to the coke ground and have a fair fight; I went along both stood at each other and then clinched and fell together; O'Brien, deceased, made a rush to separate them, saw that they injured him; he was a friend of Price's and should have it; Bill Davis came up at the same time and struck deceased; he was first to hit him; Ned Davis came then and struck O'Brien; when he struck him he fell upon the ground; after the stranger fell, deceased got up again; he then struck Parks on his side; another fellow was looking at him and when he saw him getting up made a kick at him; I do not know his name; I call him Crowley or Bill Griffiths who kicked him, and he fell on his face; he got up and struck Price over again when kicked; this was about half past six o'clock.

Patrick McCarty, sworn—Saw the crowd going to the coke ground; saw Price and Parks down, saw Davis hit the deceased; he was following him up and struck him; deceased fell; he was dead when I got up to him; did not see him kicked.

THE INJURIES.

Dr. J. M. Sutton, recalled—Dr. Roberts and I held a post mortem examination and found that the first, second, third, fifth, sixth and seventh cervical vertebræ; found a dislocation of the first cervical vertebræ between the axis and the sixth and seventh; the cervical vertebræ were found to be separated from the occipital bone; the witness Michael Ferry has led me to alter my opinion in regard to the dislocation; the axis was in the bone after the blows on the head and it must have been the kick that caused death.

Dr. Roberts, foreman of the jury, stated that he had examined Dr. Batton's post mortem and that Dr. Batton differed in the opinion; he believed Dr. Batton was justified in his opinion by the evidence; he had examined the doctor thought the blow above the eye had caused the dislocation; the blow on the jaw and those were external symptoms of it being otherwise; found four contusions on the head; one on the lower lip, where he had evidently been struck; also a contusion around the right eye; the blow on the jaw would not have caused death, the head would have been the cause of it; the blow on the head, and finding the body in that condition discovered a cavity on the right side of the back, and the contusion must have been thrown over on the left shoulder, indicating that the kick on the jaw caused death; there was not sufficient wound on the forehead to cause dislocation of the first cervical vertebræ; Dr. Batton had incorrectly made an examination and discovered the fracture; he had examined the fracture between the third and fourth cervical vertebræ, and discovered the great fracture between the first and second vertebræ; these dislocations proved that the dislocation was between the axis and the atlas; the kick on the jaw caused death.

The closed the testimony.

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired and after a short deliberation returned the following verdict:

That the killing of O'Brien came to his death, by blows inflicted by William Griffith, *alias* Crowley, and David Davis, accompanying blows knocked him on the ground and previous to the commission of the crime."

THE SURRENDER OF DAVIS.

At five o'clock last evening, the time set for a hearing in the case before Mayor Brush, Wm. Griffiths, *alias* Crowley, Esq., and J. B. Mcreland, Esq., Attorney for Griffiths, appeared, in company with the accused, and after a consultation with their client the parties were then committed to jail for trial.

The next case for the prisoners, we understand, will bring them into Court to-day on a writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of having them set free on bail.

AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION.

The impression having gone abroad that Griffith Davis were loafers and professional fighters, a well-known gentleman from the Fourteenth ward informed our reporter yesterday that the deceased, Griffith, who is a young man between twenty-three and twenty-four years of age, has been for some time employed in the Pittsburgh Axle mill. He had been a steady worker, temperate in his habits, and had the reputation of on several occasions acting in the capacity of "peacemaker." Furthermore, he "Kept out of mischief" and during the evening William S. Wood preached to a large audience from Isaiah xl. 1-8. Text: "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God; speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned, for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins." Text and sermon were full of interest and power. In the evening William S. Wood preached to a large audience from Isaiah xl. 1-8. Text: "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God; speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned, for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins." Text and sermon were full of interest and power.

AN EYE-WITNESS TO THE STRIKING AND RISK-ING.

Michael Ferry sworn—Observed a lot of men rambling about, went down to see what was the matter; saw the deceased and Price fighting; saw a man there with his shirt off; that was Price—the last witness asked a man what it was all about; saw Price and Parks down; saw Griffiths and another clinched; a stranger came up and struck deceased; deceased got up; them and tried to take Price away; about then he was struck and staggered; he was struck the third time and fell; Bill Davis came up at the same time and struck deceased; he was first to hit him; Ned Davis came then and struck O'Brien; when he struck him he fell upon the ground; after the stranger fell, deceased got up again; he then struck Parks on his side; another fellow was looking at him and when he saw him getting up made a kick at him; I do not know his name; I call him Crowley or Bill Griffiths who kicked him, and he fell on his face; he got up and struck Price over again when kicked; this was about half past six o'clock.

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AQUATIC.

The Great International Sculling Match.

Renforth and Coulter—The Former Offers to Row Coulter at Pittsburgh.

The proposed international sculling match between Renforth and Coulter still hangs fire, and the *Clipper* thinks the best way—the one most likely to secure the object aimed at—both men being in earnest in their expressed wishes for a trial of their skill—would be for Coulter to forward to that office a sufficient sum of money in support of his challenge, accompanying it with a note stating explicitly his wishes and making such proposals as he may deem proper. The *Clipper* then refers to the fact that time is rolling on, and as the Tyne oarsmen will not remain long after the race on the St. Lawrence, calls on Coulter to take speedy action. Continuing, the *Clipper* says:

"If Coulter should permit the clinching of the argument to be delayed he may not have the opportunity left him to measure his strength and skill with the British champion, as we understand that efforts are being made to bring about a meeting between Renforth and Walter Brown, though nothing of a definite character has as yet transpired. We trust our champion will act upon this suggestion and thus take the first step in the right direction. Underneath we present a letter received by the sporting editor of a Canadian journal, which embodies a challenge from Renforth to any oarsman in the country, in case Coulter fails to get with the proposed match. If the latter's silence has been at all attributable to the fact that he considered himself overmatched, we think the offer of Renforth will be considered sufficiently encouraging to induce him to accept the challenge. Should he receive no answer to this offer it is our impression that Renforth will further consider himself to have returned to England, when the acceptance would be unavailing, and we shall be seriously inconvenienced by having to take place at Pittsburgh. Should I receive an answer to this offer I trust I shall not